



Department
for Education

Calculating schools block units of funding 2015 to 2016

Technical note

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Introduction

This document provides technical details of how local authorities' schools block units of funding (SBUFs) for the 2015-16 dedicated schools grant (DSG) are calculated. It should be read alongside [Fairer Schools Funding: Arrangements for 2015 to 2016](#), which provides a summary of our reforms to the school funding system for 2015-16.

It also describes how the indicative increases to local authorities' schools block allocations resulting from converting non-recoupment academies to recoupment academies in 2015-16 are calculated.

Local authorities' final schools block allocations for 2015-16 will be calculated at the end of the year by multiplying their SBUF by their pupil numbers from the October 2014 schools census, then adding a final calculation of the non-recoupment academy increase.

Summary of 2015-16 SBUF calculation methodology

The data used for the calculations relate to maintained schools and recoupment academies in each local authority.

Part A – Calculate minimum funding levels (MFLs)

1. Calculate the average funding per pupil for the basic entitlement, deprivation, looked-after children, low prior attainment and English as an additional language factors in local authorities' local formulae for 2014-15.
2. Calculate the average lump sum and sparsity sum in local authorities' local formulae for 2014-15.
3. Calculate MFLs by rescaling each factor (except basic entitlement) to meet the available budget.

Part B – Multiply the MFLs by the relevant numbers of pupils and schools in each local authority and apply area cost adjustments (ACAs)

4. Calculate the number of pupils attracting funding under each factor from the 2014-15 schools block dataset.
5. Multiply the MFLs from step 3 by the pupil numbers from step 4, to calculate a pupil-led funding amount for each local authority.
6. Calculate the lump sum and sparsity funding (if applicable) for each school in each local authority.
7. Calculate the ACAs and multiply them by the funding amounts from steps 5 and 6.
8. Total up the funding amount for each local authority.

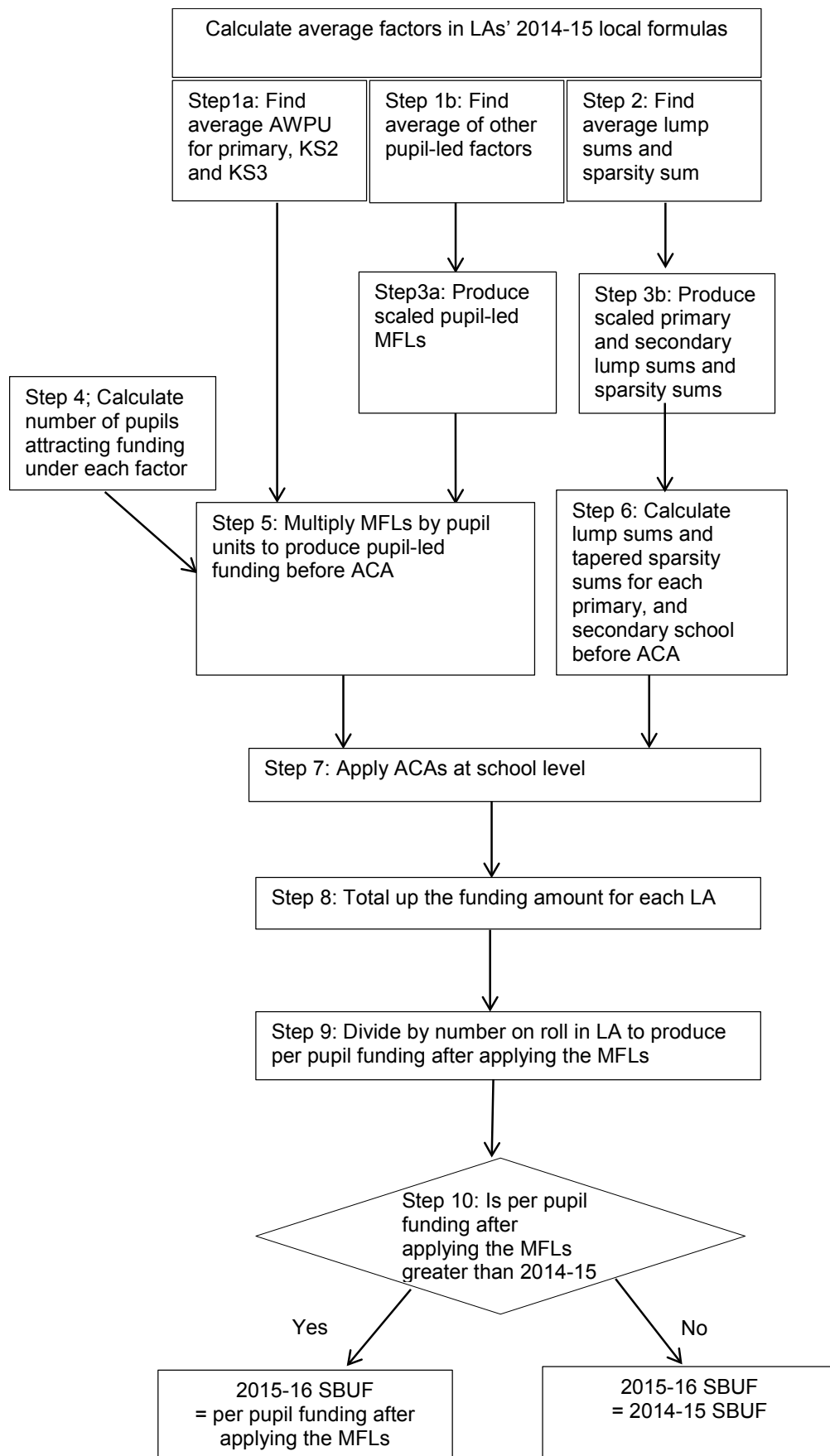
Part C – Calculate 2015-16 SBUFs

9. Divide each local authority's total funding amount from step 8 by the total number on roll from step 4, to calculate each local authority's overall per pupil funding after applying the MFLs

10. Each local authority's 2015-16 SBUF is set as either the per pupil funding after applying the MFLs calculated at step 9, or its 2014-15 SBUF, whichever is the higher.

A process map summarising each step is shown on the next page.

Process map of the 2015-16 SBUFs calculation



Part A – Calculate MFLs

Indicative MFLs that a local authority should attract for its pupils and schools in 2015-16 were published in March 2014 in the [consultation document Fairer schools funding in 2015 to 2016](#). These indicative figures were based on local authorities' 2013-14 funding formulae. The final figures are calculated based on local authorities' 2014-15 funding formulae.

Step 1: Calculate pupil-led factor average funding amounts in 2014-15

MFLs are calculated based on the average amounts used for pupil-led funding factors by local authorities in their 2014-15 local funding formulae, details of which are published in [Schools block funding formulae 2014 to 2015](#). The factors used are basic entitlement, deprivation, looked-after children, low prior attainment and English as an additional language.

The averages for the pupil-based factors are pupil-weighted; in other words, calculated by dividing the total amount of funding for the factor in local authorities' local formulae by the total number of pupils at maintained schools and recoupment academies funded under the factor. This is done on the following basis:

- Average age-weighted pupil units (AWPU) for primary, key stage 3 and key stage 4 are each calculated separately.
- For all the factors except looked-after children (LAC), averages for primary and secondary phases are calculated separately.
- Local authorities which did not use a factor in their 2014-15 formulae are excluded from the calculation of the average funding amounts.
- No distinction is drawn between different indicators chosen by authorities under each formula factor. For example, pupils and funding in local authorities using free schools meals (FSM) as an indicator in their deprivation factor are included in the calculation of the FSM Ever 6 unit value. Similarly, authorities which used the primary low prior attainment (LPA) 73 indicator are included in the calculation of the unit value for LPA78.
- Pupils who were funded under both Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and FSM/FSM6 are included in both calculations.
- For primary LPA, the total amount of primary LPA funding in local formulae is divided by the total unscaled number of pupils in authorities using LPA in their local formula. The optional scaling of year 1 pupil numbers by local authorities, which could be applied when setting their 2014-15 local formulae, is not brought into the calculation.

Step 2: Calculate school-based factor average funding amounts in 2014-15

For the primary lump sum, the average lump sum paid by local authorities to primary schools in 2014-15 is used. This is a simple local authority average, not weighted by the number of schools in individual authorities. A similar method is used for secondary lump sum.

For the primary and secondary sparsity factor averages, we take the average sparsity sums chosen by local authorities that use the factor (not taking account of any tapering they may have specified in their formula for determining the amount of sparsity funding individual schools received in 2014-15).

Step 3: Calculate MFLs by rescaling factor average funding amounts

The factor averages, calculated in steps 1 and 2, with the exception of the AWPU averages, are scaled down to reflect the total budget available. The scaling factor we have used is 90.85%.

Part B – Multiply MFLs by pupil numbers and schools in each local authority and apply ACAs

Step 4: Calculate the number of pupils attracting funding under each factor in 2014-15

The number of pupils in maintained schools and recoupment academies qualifying for funding under each factor is calculated using the 2014-15 schools block dataset which was included in the authority proforma tool (APT) spreadsheet sent to authorities in December 2013. The [Schools block dataset technical specification: 2014 to 2015](#) summarises the data used for each factor (the FSM Ever 6, IDACI bands 1 to 6, pupils with EAL who entered the English state school system in the past three years, looked-after children and LPA 78 factors have been used), although secondary LPA uses teacher-assessed KS2 reading data (rather than test data). Any amendments to the data made by authorities when submitting their APTs to the EFA in January 2014 are not taken into account.

A reception uplift is applied when calculating the number of primary pupils. For example the number of primary FSM Ever 6 pupils in a local authority is calculated as follows:-

$$N_{FSM6} = (N_P + R) \times P_{FSM6}$$

where

N_{FSM6} is the number of pupils qualifying for primary FSM Ever 6 funding in the local authority,

N_P is the number of primary pupils on roll,

R is the reception uplift, and

P_{FSM6} is the proportion of primary FSM Ever 6 pupils among those whose FSM Ever 6 status is known.

Pupil numbers for the other factors are calculated in a similar way. However the primary LPA proportion is calculated slightly differently to reflect changes made to the early years foundation stage profile assessments in 2013. The calculation for this factor is as follows:

$$P_{LPAP78} = \frac{N_{2-5} P_{2-5} + N_1 P_1}{N_{2-5} + N_1}$$

where

P_{LPAP78} is the proportion of pupils qualifying for primary low prior attainment funding in the local authority,

P_1 is the proportion of pupils in year 1 qualifying for primary low prior attainment funding in the local authority,

P_{2-5} is the proportion of pupils in years 2 to 5 qualifying for primary low prior attainment funding in the local authority,

N_1 is the number of pupils on roll in year 1, and

N_{2-5} is the number of pupils on roll in years 2-5.

High needs places in SEN units and resourced provision at mainstream schools are not deducted from the number on roll figures used.

Step 5: Calculate a pupil-led funding amount (before ACA)

For each factor, the number of pupils in step 4 above is multiplied by the corresponding MFL calculated at step 3. This calculation step is done for each maintained school and recoupment academy in the 2014-15 schools block dataset in each local authority. For example, the MFL for Primary FSM Ever 6 is £882, and so, if a primary school has ten FSM Ever 6 pupils according to the 2014-15 schools block dataset, its FSM Ever 6 funding amount before ACA will be £8,820.

Step 6: Calculate the lump sum and sparsity funding (before ACA)

This calculation step is done for each maintained school and recoupment academy in the 2014-14 schools block dataset in each local authority.

Lump sum

Each school, depending on its phase, attracts the primary or secondary lump sum calculated at step 3 above. Middle schools attract an average of the primary and secondary lump sums, weighted by the number of primary and secondary year groups present.

Sparsity sum

Each sparse school, depending on its phase, attracts the primary or secondary sparsity sum calculated at step 3 above. Middle schools attract the secondary sparsity sum. A school is classified as sparse if:

- it is a primary or middle school and its sparsity distance, as defined in the [Schools block dataset technical specification: 2014 to 2015](#) is at least 2 miles, or it is a secondary school and its sparsity distance is at least 3 miles, and
- the number on roll is less than 150 pupils for a primary school, or 600 for any other school.

The sparsity sum for each eligible school is tapered based on the number of pupils on roll as follows:

$$S = U \times \left(1 - \frac{N}{T}\right)$$

where

S is the tapered sparsity sum (before ACA),

U is the untapered unit value for sparsity, calculated in step 3 above,

N is the number of year R-11 pupils on roll, and

T is the sparsity threshold (150 or 600 pupils as explained above).

Step 7: Calculate the ACAs

The ACAs are used in the calculation to ensure that the allocation of additional funding reflects differences in both teacher salaries and the general labour market. The methodology is described in Annex C of the consultation document [Fairer Schools Funding in 2015 to 2016](#), but two of the data sources have subsequently been updated:

1. we have now used the autumn 2013 School Workforce Census for teachers' pay; and
2. we have used section 251 data from [LA and school expenditure: financial year 2012 to 2013](#), in place of 2011-12 data, to calculate the split between the teachers' pay element and the non-teaching staff pay element of the hybrid ACA. As a result of the new data, the teacher proportion is now approximately 52.8% and the non-teaching staff proportion is approximately 28.3%.

A single ACA is calculated for each local authority, except for the five local authorities (Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex) which straddle more than one teacher pay band area. For these five local authorities, two ACAs are calculated: one for their schools in the Fringe teacher pay band and one for their schools in the Rest of England teacher pay band. For each school in each local authority, the pupil-led, lump sum and sparsity funding amounts calculated at steps 5 and 6 above are multiplied by the relevant ACA.

The individual local authority ACAs can be found in Annex B of this note.

Step 8: Total up the funding amount for each local authority

The funding amounts for each school after applying the ACA, as calculated in step 7, are aggregated up to local authority level.

Part C – Calculate 2015-16 SBUFs

Step 9: Calculate the per pupil funding after applying the MFLs for each local authority

For each local authority, the total funding as calculated in step 8 is divided by the total number of pupils on roll (including reception uplift and without deduction for pupils in high needs places) as used in step 4. This gives a per pupil value for the authority after the MFLs have been applied.

Step 10: Calculate the 2015-16 SBUFs

Each local authority's 2015-16 SBUF is set as either the per pupil amount after applying the MFLs as calculated at step 9, or its 2014-15 SBUF as published in the [Dedicated schools grant 2014 to 2015](#), whichever is the higher.

Increases to 2015-16 schools block allocations for the non-recoupment academy cash transfer

This section describes how indicative increases to local authorities' 2015-16 schools block allocations are calculated to take account of pupils in former non-recoupment academies.

It should be read alongside the [Fairer Schools Funding: Arrangements for 2015 to 2016](#) which includes a chapter that sets out our approach for converting non-recoupment academies to recoupment academies and amending the funding of local authorities for pupils in free schools from 2015-16.

Final increases to the schools block will be calculated when DSG allocations for 2015-16 are announced.

Scope

The calculation uses data for all mainstream non-recoupment academies and free schools present in 2014-15 schools block dataset. The final schools block allocation increases will be calculated in the way described here, but using all non-recoupment academies and free schools present in the 2015-16 schools block dataset.

This applies only to mainstream academies and free schools. Special and alternative provision academies are out of scope.

Input Data

There are six headline sources of data for this funding element:

1. Local authorities' 2014-15 funding formulae. This will be used for both indicative and final allocations.
2. The 2014-15 schools block dataset, which provides school-level data on the number of pupils and proportions by factor at each mainstream non-recoupment academy and free school. This will be updated with 2015-16 schools block dataset for final allocations.
3. National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) claimed by non-recoupment academies and free schools for 2014-15. Where 2014-15 rates have not yet been claimed, 2013-14 data have been used. The indicative allocation reflects NNDR applications that have been processed. This will be updated to reflect the latest position for final allocations.
4. Data collected (via the Revenue Funding Data Collection – RFDC) from non-recoupment academies and free schools to assess and determine funding in relation to any other or exceptional funding factors included within 2014-15 funding formulae. These funding values will be used for both indicative and final allocations.

5. MFL uplifts. If a local authority is due to gain from our “minimum funding levels” then this is a percentage increase representing the local authority’s gain. The value of this percentage increase remains unchanged between indicative and final allocations.
6. The number of high needs places within each non-recoupment academy and free school in AY 2014/15. This dataset will be used for both indicative and final allocations.

Calculation methodology

The principle of the calculation is that, for each mainstream non-recoupment academy and free school in the 2014-15 schools block dataset, their funding is calculated using their pupil data and the relevant local authority’s 2014-15 funding formulae. Summing these amounts for each local authority gives the indicative increase to their schools block funding in 2015-16.

Pupil-led factors, lump sum and sparsity lump sum factors are used in this calculation, as well as other and exceptional factors that are included in the local formula and are applicable to the non-recoupment academy or free school. Minimum funding guarantee or capping and scaling adjustments are not applied.

The local authority’s 2014-15 funding formula is applied to the 2014-15 schools block dataset for indicative allocations and 2015-16 schools block dataset for final allocations.

Step 1: Calculate school level allocations of pupil-led funding

For each non-recoupment academy and free school in the 2014-15 schools block dataset, apply the 2014-15 local funding formula to the pupil numbers and characteristics for that school to derive funding values for each factor: basic entitlement; deprivation; looked-after children; low prior attainment; English as an additional language; and mobility. Pupil numbers exclude AY 2014/15 high needs places.

Step 2: Calculate institutional-led factors

Calculate the relevant lump sum and sparsity lump sum for each school.

Step 3: Apply London fringe factor

Add together step 1 and step 2 and multiply by the London Fringe for each non-recoupment academy and free school.

Step 4: Calculate remaining other and exceptional factors

Calculate any other institutional-led factors or any exceptional factors that were included in the AY 2014/15 allocation. Add to this NNDR applications that have been processed for each non-recoupment academy and free schools. Add the total of this to the result of step 3.

Step 4: Determining the cash transfer

Total up the funding from step 4 for the non-recoupment academies and free schools in each local authority. Where the MFL uplift is greater than zero, scale up this total in line with the local authority's gain, as shown in Annex B of [Fairer Schools Funding: Arrangements for 2015 to 2016](#).

Centrally retained costs

79% Of NRAs present in 2014-15 schools block dataset are funded on estimated pupil numbers, so these are already funded for the pupil numbers expected in the new financial year rather than the census. Therefore we do not expect a significant call on local authority growth funds. We will review any allocations EFA make to NRAs relating all other relevant central expenditure for 2014/15, which includes growth fund and falling rolls fund criteria; pre-opening expenditure for new schools; and funding to support the infant class size limit. When the final schools block figures are calculated in December, we will calculate additional expenditure for 2014-15 to include in final 2015-16 allocations. We will later assess 2015-16 spending to make a further upward adjustment later in the year if necessary. However no attempt has been made to reflect this in the indicative amounts, because the necessary data to do the calculation is not yet available.

Annex A – Carbon reduction credits (CRC) deductions

In 2014-15, The Government removed schools from the CRC scheme. Instead, the Department for Education (DfE) reduced each local authority's DSG in order to pay for schools' contribution to the CRC scheme. We calculated the deduction for each local authority on the basis of their spending in 2013-14 on CRC allowances for schools, as declared in their 'section 251' returns to DfE. These deductions totalled £51m – around 0.15% of the DSG.

For 2015-16 we will revise this method. We will deduct funding for the CRC scheme from the DSG on a simple per pupil basis. We will first calculate the 2015-16 SBUFs as set out in part C, then we will reduce each local authority's SBUF by £7.51. This will reduce the cost of the DSG by £51m, the same as the amount by which DfE reduced local authorities' DSG in 2014-15.

Annex B – ACA factors

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Barking and Dagenham	IL	1.1876	1.1081	1.1297
Barnet	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Barnsley	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bath and North East Somerset	Rest	1.0000	1.0528	1.0149
Bedford	Rest	1.0000	1.0566	1.0160
Bexley	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Birmingham	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Blackburn with Darwen	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Blackpool	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bolton	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Bournemouth	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bracknell Forest	Fringe	1.0296	1.1484	1.0576
Bradford	Rest	1.0000	1.0006	1.0002
Brent	IL	1.1876	1.1671	1.1464
Brighton and Hove	Rest	1.0000	1.0061	1.0017
Bristol, City of	Rest	1.0000	1.0528	1.0149
Bromley	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Buckinghamshire Fringe	Fringe	1.0296	1.1114	1.0471
Buckinghamshire non-Fringe	Rest	1.0000	1.1036	1.0293
Bury	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Calderdale	Rest	1.0000	1.0006	1.0002
Cambridgeshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0464	1.0131
Camden	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Central Bedfordshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0566	1.0160
Cheshire East	Rest	1.0000	1.0131	1.0037

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Cheshire West and Chester	Rest	1.0000	1.0131	1.0037
City of London	IL	1.1876	1.5771	1.2624
Cornwall	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
County Durham	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Coventry	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Croydon	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Cumbria	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Darlington	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Derby	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Derbyshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Devon	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Doncaster	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Dorset	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Dudley	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Ealing	IL	1.1876	1.1671	1.1464
East Riding of Yorkshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
East Sussex	Rest	1.0000	1.0061	1.0017
Enfield	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Essex Fringe	Fringe	1.0296	1.0783	1.0378
Essex non-Fringe	Rest	1.0000	1.0128	1.0036
Gateshead	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Gloucestershire	Rest	1.0000	1.0227	1.0064
Greenwich	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Hackney	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Halton	Rest	1.0000	1.0131	1.0037
Hammersmith and Fulham	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Hampshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0512	1.0145
Haringey	IL	1.1876	1.1081	1.1297

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Harrow	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Hartlepool	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Havering	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Herefordshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Hertfordshire Fringe	Fringe	1.0296	1.1114	1.0471
Hertfordshire non-Fringe	Rest	1.0000	1.0566	1.0160
Hillingdon	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Hounslow	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Isle of Wight	Rest	1.0000	1.0512	1.0145
Islington	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Kensington and Chelsea	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Kent Fringe	Fringe	1.0296	1.0783	1.0378
Kent non-Fringe	Rest	1.0000	1.0026	1.0007
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Kingston upon Thames	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Kirklees	Rest	1.0000	1.0006	1.0002
Knowsley	Rest	1.0000	1.0040	1.0011
Lambeth	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Lancashire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Leeds	Rest	1.0000	1.0006	1.0002
Leicester	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Leicestershire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Lewisham	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Lincolnshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Liverpool	Rest	1.0000	1.0040	1.0011
Luton	Rest	1.0000	1.0566	1.0160
Manchester	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Medway	Rest	1.0000	1.0026	1.0007

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Merton	IL	1.1876	1.1671	1.1464
Middlesbrough	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Milton Keynes	Rest	1.0000	1.1036	1.0293
Newcastle upon Tyne	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Newham	IL	1.1876	1.1081	1.1297
Norfolk	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
North East Lincolnshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
North Lincolnshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
North Somerset	Rest	1.0000	1.0528	1.0149
North Tyneside	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
North Yorkshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Northamptonshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0119	1.0034
Northumberland	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Nottingham	Rest	1.0000	1.0100	1.0028
Nottinghamshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0100	1.0028
Oldham	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Oxfordshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0802	1.0227
Peterborough	Rest	1.0000	1.0464	1.0131
Plymouth	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Poole	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Portsmouth	Rest	1.0000	1.0512	1.0145
Reading	Rest	1.0000	1.1255	1.0355
Redbridge	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Redcar and Cleveland	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Richmond upon Thames	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Rochdale	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Rotherham	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Rutland	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Salford	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Sandwell	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Sefton	Rest	1.0000	1.0040	1.0011
Sheffield	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Shropshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Slough	Fringe	1.0296	1.1484	1.0576
Solihull	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Somerset	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
South Gloucestershire	Rest	1.0000	1.0528	1.0149
South Tyneside	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Southampton	Rest	1.0000	1.0512	1.0145
Southend-on-Sea	Rest	1.0000	1.0128	1.0036
Southwark	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
St. Helens	Rest	1.0000	1.0040	1.0011
Staffordshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stockport	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Stockton-on-Tees	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stoke-on-Trent	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Suffolk	Rest	1.0000	1.0001	1.0000
Sunderland	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Surrey	Fringe	1.0296	1.1484	1.0576
Sutton	OL	1.0995	1.1671	1.0998
Swindon	Rest	1.0000	1.0259	1.0073
Tameside	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Telford and Wrekin	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Thurrock	Fringe	1.0296	1.0783	1.0378
Torbay	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Tower Hamlets	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849

Local authority name	Teachers' regional pay band	Teacher cost adjustment	Non-teaching staff element (SCA)	Hybrid ACA
Trafford	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Wakefield	Rest	1.0000	1.0006	1.0002
Walsall	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Waltham Forest	OL	1.0995	1.1081	1.0831
Wandsworth	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Warrington	Rest	1.0000	1.0131	1.0037
Warwickshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0253	1.0072
West Berkshire	Rest	1.0000	1.1255	1.0355
West Sussex Fringe	Fringe	1.0296	1.1484	1.0576
West Sussex non-Fringe	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Westminster	IL	1.1876	1.3034	1.1849
Wigan	Rest	1.0000	1.0197	1.0056
Wiltshire	Rest	1.0000	1.0259	1.0073
Windsor and Maidenhead	Fringe	1.0296	1.1484	1.0576
Wirral	Rest	1.0000	1.0040	1.0011
Wokingham	Rest	1.0000	1.1255	1.0355
Wolverhampton	Rest	1.0000	1.0122	1.0035
Worcestershire	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
York	Rest	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



Department
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